## OUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.

GOV. FOSTER FINALLY DECLARES HE WILL PRESERVE ORDER.

He Will Have the Leves Patrolled by Troops To-day All Water Commerce at a Standstill An Address to the People by Representative Commercial Bodies,

NEW ORLEANS, March 13 .- A state of calm existed on the levee to-day, and not a stroke of work was done by the colored laborers in loading the vessels at the wharves. The ship agents and atevedores have announced that they would put their men back to work if they had sufficient rotection, but they were not satisfied with the action of Gov. Foster in having the militia at the armories. The rioters strike swift and sudden blows, and it would be an easy matter for them to shoot down the laborers before the militia could get even the order to march. Some of the white laborers were willing to go to work to-day, but there was no cotton ready for them to put on shipboard.

The negro teamsters took fright to-day. One of them was accidentally killed yesterday and another seriously wounded, and they refused to take their floats near the levee, so that there was no work to do there. The rioters keep out of sight and the levee was given up almost entirely to the police. The official list still gives the number of killed at five and severely wounded at twelve. A strong belief prevails, however, that several negroes lost their lives by jumping into the river to escape the murderous mob. Several jumped in, but in the fog and the excitement which prevailed no one knows what became of them.

The dead man identified at first as Jules Carrabee proved to be Frederick Lopez, a well-todo mulatto who had retired on his earnings, and whose son, Dr. A. Lopez, is a well-known physician among the negroes of New Orleans. The dead man identified as James Campbell proved to be James Paine, a cotton laborer. One of the unidentified negroes was found to be Henry James, laborer, and the other Morrill Brown, a stranger in the city, which accounts for the failure to identify him at first.

Besides the twelve wounded men taken to the Charity Hospital ten others were shot, but not seriously. Two of the wounded men, Mike Fitz-patrick, shot through the right arm, and Robert rooks, severely shot through the leg. were rioters, and were hit by flying bullets during

Some few acts of police courage were dis played, and some of the officers dispersed small mobs, but the police generally were completely cowered by the mob, and as frightened as the negross themselves. Not only did they make no istance, but broke for shelter. They explain this by declaring that the size of the mob, which some of them estimate at 2,000, completely overpowered them, and made any resistance suicide. The mob seemed to rise from the ground, they said and two minutes before the firing be-

The meeting between the Governor and the Citizens' Committee, compoesd of representatives of al! the commercial exchanges, which was held in secret, continued until midnight and was very stormy. Mayor Fitzpatrick was almost upanimously denounced for his failure to act when warned of the danger, and when it was evident to every one that there would be a riot on the Gov. Foster and Gen. Glynn, commander of the militia, were severely criticised for their tardiness in acting. The trouble on the levee, it was pointed out, had been going on for four months, steadily growmore severe, and it was possible the Governor to have suppressed it at any time by a little show of vigor. It was charged at the meeting that a political combine existed between Gov. Foster and Mayor Fitzpatrick to control the vote of New Orleans in next year's election. This made them unwilling to use any force to suppress the disturbance for fear of offending the labor element. One of the men offered a resolution to the effect that the President of the United States be requested to intervene to protect life and property. This vas adopted, but was reconsidered to allow Gov. Foster an opportunity to show whether he would act with energy or not.

Gov. Foster received a telegram last night from Acting Secretary of State Uhl announcing that complaint had been made to the Department by the British Ambassador of disturbances on the levee of New Orleans, in which an Englishman had been shot and the lives of the crews on English vessels put in danger. The mbassador wanted to know if the Governor had taken steps to protect lives and property, and the Department of State made the same inquiry. Gov. Foster replied that everything was now quiet, and that the State was able to preserve

The shooting of Mr. Baine, the Englishman, at the time. United States District Attorney Earhart, who telegraphed to Attorney-General Olney, declaring that the city was in the possession of a mob, received the reply that no troops would be sent until the State applied for assistance and confessed that its forces were not sufficient to suppress the disorder and restore peace. The explanation was given him that the criticism of the President for his action in sending troops to Chicago in the Pullman strike

made him cautious. The foreign Consuls of the city met to-day, including Mr. St. John, British Consul; Baron Von Meysenburg, German Consul: the acting Belgian Consul, and others. A telegram was sent to the several foreign Ambassadors in Washington explaining the situation. The popular sentiment here, except among the rioters and their friends, was strong this morning against Mayor Fitzpatrick and less so against Gov. Foster, whose political aspirations are thought to have prevented that prompt and decisive action that was looked for. The feeling was very decidedly in favor of an appeal to the

was very decidedly in favor of an appeal to the Federal Government, while many recommended the organization of a law and order league of vigilance committees. A demand was made on the Governor to call out the militia or take such action as would preserve order, and he was warned of the serious consequences if he failed. The address of the Citizens Committee to the people was very determined, and declared that the time bad come when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and that, cost what it might, the lawlessness, rioting, and murder must be suppressed.

to be a virtue, and that, cost what it might, the lawiesness, rioting, and murder must be suppressed.

Gov. Foster declared himself as opposed to calling on the Federal Government for assistance. He said that the State of Lousiana was well able to take care of itself, but declined to call out the militia, on the ground that there was insufficient amunition. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, however, he determined to act. A proclamation was issued ordering all rioters to disperse, calling upon the authorities to enforce the laws, promising full protection to all those who desired to work on the levee, and announcing the intention of the State to investigate the riots of yesterday, and punish those engaged in them. The militia were also ordered to be on duty, and hold themselvas ready for service on the leves to-morrow morning.

Yesterday's rioting seemed to stir up an ugly spirit. Dan Hanway, a white longshoreman, one of the men engaged in the riot, returned to his home from the shooting intoxicated and very much excited over the riot, and getting into a controversy with his wife he shot and mortally wounded her. In his house, which was near the scene of the up-town riot, were found revolvers and large quantities of ammunition for pistols, shotguns, and rifles. Hanway confessed that a large number of guns had been stored in his house for the use of the rioters. The carrirdges were intended for those guns, but all of them had not been called into use. On the steamer Engineer, where the rioting hegan and where several men were shot, a controvery arose soot after the riot between the cook and the chief steward, John Jones. The cook and the chief steward, John Jones. The cook knocked down Jones and mortally wounded him.

This is the address to the people of New Orleans which was issued by the commercial

wounded him.
This is the address to the people of New Or-leans which was issued by the commercial bodies: leans which was issued by the commercial bodies:

"The acts of lawiess violence that have been winessed on the layee front during the past forty-eight hours, a brong on the heels of events covering many months which have seriously injured the fair name of this city throughout the world, call for an expression on the part of the merchants of New Orleans. We have patiently should an interference from organized labor which has cost us and the city and State many hundreds of thousands of dollars. With our business drifting from us because of want of confidence elsewhere, born of labor troubles, of interruptions, we have quietly shood by, hoping against hope that we could by moral sussion and fair offers bring about a peaceful and amicable solution."

cable solution.

"Every effort in this direction has failed, and well that mistaking our forosarance for fear, an armed mob has taken possession of our warves and landings, determined to uphold a minority who insist that the merchants of New (Phens shall intrust the conduct of their business to them. It is not a question of wages or compensation, but simply and solely one of whether the merchants of New Orleans shall conduct their business in their own way or whether the merchants of New Orleans shall conduct their business in their own way or whether they shall be dictated to by a handful whether they shall be dictated to by a handful fall.

of employees. We say handful, as the men who

of employees. We say handful, as the men who insist on dominating our business methods are 2,000 of about 50,000 mals adults of this city—2,000 who have and do insist that the means of subolstence of 48,000 and their families shall be stopped uniess they are allowed to dictate.

"It is useless to enter into details. The families and the stopped uniess they are allowed to dictate.

"It is useless to enter into details. The families when for bearance has ceased to be a virtue. We can no longer treat with men who, with arms in their hands, are shooting down an inoffensive people because they will not think and act with them. For these reasons we say to these people that, cost what it may, we are determined that the commerce of this city must and shall be protected; that every man who desires to perform housest labor must and shall be permitted to do so regardless of race, color, or previous condition. No man shall be interfered with in the pursuance of his daily avocation, and we maste on the right of every employer to hire whom he may choose and have his work performed in such manner as he may direct.

"We do not deny the right of the working, and we warn these men who have taken the law in their own hands that the conditions they law brought about must cease. We are willing to meet them amicably if they will return to peaceful methods and accept work, according to all men equal rights. If not, they must stand asile and let others work who will.

Gov. Peater's preclamation was issued about 4 o'clock this afternoon. It commands all disorderly and riotous bodies to disperse; enjoins all law-abiding citizens to abstain from frequenting places where disturbances of the peace are likely to occur, and from all acts calculated to earlie the public mind.

He declares that as Chief Executive charged with the duty of enforcing the law he will see to it that through the proper officers of the law and disperse and protect all persons in the full existence of the public mind.

He declares that as Chief Executive charged with

His Excellency the Governor of Louisians, and Rough and Committee the Heritish Ambassador represents to this department that according to advices from the British Commit at New Orleans, there were continued disturbances along the wharves of that city this morning. Purser of British ship Engineer shot in the head. Agrains and Captains asking for protection, Crew satate they are in danger of their lives. Meeting of Consuls there at 18 o'clock to-day. The Ambassador desires to know the present situation and what measures have been and are being taken for the protection of life and property. Envis F. Ulit, Acting Secretary of State. This morning Mr. Uhl received the following answer from Gov. Foster, which was probably written after midnight:

The Hon. Edwin F. Uhl. Jeting Secretary of State. The Hon. Edwin F. U.M. Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.:
Your despatch, repeated from Baion Rouge, reached
me here to night. Bloting occurred along the wharves
here this morning. On my arrival this evening I find
everything on the surface quiet. Vigorous steps are
being taken by the municipal and State authorities to
prevent a recurrence of violence and to affort full
protection to life, property, and commerce. I am satisfied that crews of vessels are in no danger. The
purser of the steamship Engineer was shot while on
wharf during the riot, and I am not satisfied that his
identity was known. Grand Jury now investigating
the whole matter.

Nusray J. Foster, Governor of Louisiana.
Under the circumstances it is not likely that

MUSIFIEV J. FOSTER, Governor of Louisiana.

Under the circumstances it is not likely that the British Government will ask the United States to compensate the wounded Englishman, although following precedent in such cases it is not improbable that some indemnity may be paid to him as a matter of international comity. There has been no conference between the Attorney-General and the War Department officials as to the calling out of United Statestroops, as the situation did not call for any.

The official telegrams which passed between the Department of Justice and the United States District Attorney at New Orleans are made public. They are:

States District Attorney at New Orleans are made public. They are:

New Orleans, March 12.

Attorney-General, Woshington, D. U.:

The loading and unloading of foreign vessels in our port is suspended all along the river front owing to mob violence against labor employed on same. Some though the suspended and the purser of the British steamship Engineer also seriously wounded. Inter-State and international comerce is virtually paralyzed. Some of the vessels in port carry the Unified States mail. The police were powerless. Natas troops have taken no part up to this time to quelt the riot. No arrests have been made. Will wire further particulars.

F. H. Earhart, United States Attorney.

To this the Attorney-General realised:

To this the Attorney-General replied Earhart, U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, La.:

Do not understand why the State authorities are not called upon to preserve peace and repress lawless violence. If that were done, national commerce would resume its operations. Application to State authorities ought to be made and be denied, or be presented.

cessful, before the United States Interposes.
OLNEY, Astorney General, It is explained here that ever since the Chicago strike, when the general Government interfered to enforce the mandates of the United States, there has been a tendency to apply to the United States in local troubles. The officials who make such appeals, it is explained, misapprehend the position of the Administration in the matter. Its purpose is not ointerfere in local affairs, except when all state efforts have been exhausted and upon proper application of the proper authorities, or where the local authorities have shown themselves neglectful of the public interests,

## CHICAGO TRAFFIC MEETINGS. A Rearrangement of Percentages on Business to Missouri River Points.

CHICAGO, March 13.-The committee appointed to consider the demand of the Chicago Western, Burlington, and Missouri Pacific, that these roads be allowed greater percentages on business between Chicago and Missouri River points has reported in favor of granting the request.

The Western Trunk Line Committee met today with a big batch of business to dispose of. The report of the Territorial Committee was received. The limits of the eastern committee will be as follows:

Illinois, west and north of and including the St. Louis and Chicago line of the Vandalla-Illinois Central road: Wisconsin, upper peninsula of Michigan, Missouri, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, north of and including the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco road from St. Louis to La Pulpa, thence west from Purcell to the Texas boundary, low, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. day with a big batch of business to dispose of.

## Decree in Payor of Bondholders.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.-Judge Severens, in the United States Court here, yesterday rendered a decree for \$263,376 for the mortgage bondholders of the Frankfort and mortgage bondholders of the Frankfort and Southeastern Railroad in the foreclosure case involving that road. The decree is granted to Albert C. Hall of the city of New York, who is trustee for the bondholders, against the Frankfort and Southeastern Railroad Company, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michgan Railroad, the Central Trust Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, both of New York, and various other defendants.

## Sinted State Nominees in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 13,-The Republican and Democratic State Conventions will be held here to-morrow morning. The stated nominees are: Republican-Governor, Charles Warron Lipplit, Providence; Lientenant-Governor, Edwin pitt, Providence: Lieutenant-Governor, Falwin, Allen, Hopkinton: Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett, Providence; Attorney-General, Edward C. Dubois, East Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, Lincoln, Mesora, Allen, Bennett, Dubois, and Clark are the present incumbents.

Democratic Governor, George L. Littlefield, Pawtucket; Lieutenaut-Governor, Augustus S. Miller, Providence: Secretary of State, George W. Greene, Woonsocket: Attorney-General, George T. Brown, Providence: General Treasurer John C. Perry, South Kingstown N.

The Latin-American Union, The first meeting of the Latin-American Reorm Union since the campaign was held last form Union since the campaign was held last night at Morello's, 2 West Twenty-ninth street. G. Fetit le Brun presided. It was decided to continue the union in existence, and to make it an active force in future campaign work. A letter from Mayor Strong addressed to A. Ziuca. the President, thanking the union for its support in the last campaign was read, and resolutions were passed commending the Mayor for his liberal, businessitic and non-partisan administration. It was decided to secure permanent headquarters.

MAYOR STRONG'S PROTEST

AT LAST HE CHANGES HIS POLICY OF IGNORING ALBANY.

He Writes to the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities Protesting Against the Passage of Mandatory Laws Increasing the Expenditure of This City-The People, He Says, Favor Home Rule, and the Municipal Officers Know Best How Municipal Money Should Be Spent,

Mayor Strong has repeatedly declared his ininstinuent to interfere with reference to any bill pending at Albany. It was because of his desire to maintain this independent attitude toward the lawmakers that he refused to invest any member of the Legislature in either body with authority to represent him and his views on the floor or before committees, and would not permit anybody to go to the State capital as his

accredited representative.

He has had to abandon his position at last because of the many bills which have been introduced both in the Assembly and in the Senate. which by mandatory provisions would greatly increase the burden of taxation in this city. These provoked from the Mayor the following letter of protest to Chairman O'Grady of the Assembly Committee on Cities, which letter was made public yesterday:

"DEAR SIR: There is now pending before your committee bill the purport of which is to enforce the establishment of grades in the Park police force, instead of leaving such establishment discretionary with the Department of Farks, as it is now, and further undertaking to increase by mandatory provision the salaries of the different grades in the Park police force, in-stead of leaving such increase of sainry discre-tionary with the Board, by and with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There are also pending in the Legislature, either before your committee or elsewhere, other bills of a mandatory nature, the effect of which is to

provisions, leaving no discretion whatever to the authorities of that city in relation to the propriety of such increase.

"Most of my predecessors in the office of Mayor of the city of New York have vigorously protested against the passage by the Legislature of mandatory bills of this character, and in consequence of such protest, backed up as it was by a practically unanimous public oninion in this city, the Legislature of this State for a number of years refrained from massing acts of that character. I have observed with regret that of recent years the custom of imposing expenditures upon the city by mandate of the Legislature, leaving no discretion to the city authorities, has appeared to be upon the increase, and, as I have said, there are now a number of measures pending in the Legislature of this general character. Unless my observation as to the temper and sentiment of the people of this city is entirely at fault, there is an almost universal feeling in favor of what has been denominated home rule.

"There is a profound belief in the community that the city of New York, by its chosen officers, is in a much better position to judge as to how its money should be spent than any other body of men can be, no matter how wise or intelligent, who are not intimately acquainted with the needs and resources of the city. Whether the increase of pay to the members of the Park police force should be made or not, I am not at present prepared to say, nor is it pertinent to the subject of this letter. What I am prepared to say, however, with all the emphasis possible, is that the Park Commissioners and the Hoard of Estimate and Apportlonment in the city of New York are of necessity much better able to judge as to whether or not there should be such an increase of to ay than your committee or the Legislature itself can possibly be.

judge as to whether or not there should be such an increase of pay than your committee or the Legislature itself can possibly be.

"It is with some reluctance that I have concluded to address you upon this subject, because it is my desire to refrain as much as possible from appearing to interfere with or influence the action of the Legislature; but I have not felt that it was fair to you or to the other members of the Legislature who are striving to do what is right and best that I should remain silent while legislation for this character was being passed, and I have therefore ventured to express to you my views upon the general policy of manulatory legislation, to which I am unaiterably opposed.

mandatory legislation, to which I am unalterably opposed.

"The administration of the finances and business of a large corporation like the city of New York is no light task. It must be proceeded with cautiously, carefully, and with foresight. It cannot be so proceeded with if all the calculations of its principal officers are to be disturbed and set at naught by sudden and large increases in its expenditures through mandatory acts of the Legislature. I therefore desire to protest, in the name of the city of New York, against the adoption by the Legislature of mandatory laws imposing upon the city the expenditure of moneys in large or small sums, and leaving to the officers of the city no opportunity to exercise their judgment or discretion as to the amount to be expended, or the time at which such expenditure is to be made. I am, sir, yours very truly.

"W. L. STRONG, Mayor."

### APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR. Col. Ketchum of Mount Morris Park, West,

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed as School Commissioner Col. Alexander P. Ketchum of 32 Mount Morris Dark West Col not a candidate for the place, but had gone to the Mayor's office to help his friend, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, try and convince Mr. Strong that he should approve the bill providing that the taxpayers of the city assume an extra burden of \$1,500,000 for a new building for the College of the City of New York. The Mayor was impressed with Col. Ketchum's appearance; concluded that he would make a good School 'ommissioner; sounded him on the subject; got Commissioner; sounded him on the subject; got his consent to take the place, and named him to succeed James S. Coleman, resigned, whose term of office will expire with the present year.

Mayor Strong depends very much in his judgment of a man's fitness for a place upon his personal observation. It is reported of him that when the appointment of George W. Wammaker as Pock Commissioner was urged by Mr. Lauterbach, acting on behalf of the Republican County Committee, that the Mayor said:

"It's no use to argue in favor of Mr. Wammaker; I can't appoint him."

The Mayor admitted that Mr. Wammaker's character is good and his Republicanism unimpeachable, but there was to him an insuperable barrier to the appointment. "Mr. Wammaker'doesn't look like a Dock Commissioner," the Mayor is reported to have said, and as there could be no answer to that proposition Mr. Lauterbach concluded that he had received a positive refusal.

The Mayor applied his visual test to another candididate, for whom he sent yesterday. Capt. John P. Leo, the architect, wants to be Superintendent of Huildings, and is said to be an alternative candidate of the O Brien Democracy, although he did all that he could during the last campaign to secure the election of Gov. Morton. Capt. Leo was the architect of the Twenty-second Regiment armory. He spent nearly an hour in private conference with the Mayor yesterday. his consent to take the place, and named him to

#### ANOTHER OF THE 70 TAKES OFFICE. Julius Steinberger, Too, Sacrifices Himself

to the Cause of Reform, Another member of the Committee of Seventy has accepted a place in the municipal service, and it is of such a subordinate character that the acceptance will cause much surprise among other members of the committee who found the salary of the Corporation Counsel too small to induce them to serve the city in official capacity. The member in question is Julius teinberger, a Broadway merchant, and the place he has been appointed to is that of Excise Inspector, the salary being \$1,200 a year. Mr. Steinberger was appointed by Com-

Excise Inspector, the salary being \$1,200 a year. Mr. Steinberger was appointed by Commissioner Harburger, this being the first appointment made by him. In explanation of his action in accepting the place, Mr. Steinberger said yesterday:

"I realize that I am making a sacrifice, but I feel it my duty as a good citizen to do something personally to help along the reforms which I so persist ally urged selection and fought for on election day. Commissioner Harburger is my personal friend, and it was at his earnest solicitation and the solicitation of Alfred and Charles Steckler that I agreed to take the place. Commissioner itarburger explained to me that, while Excise Commissioners are held strictly accountable for all their acts, many of their acts are taken solely on the reports and representations of the Inspectors, and for that reason it was his desire to have a man whose word he could implicitly rely on to hold such conditional relation to him."

Mr. Steinberger is 31 years old, and was educated in the Royal College of Aldefeld, Germany, He is prominent in the Goo Goo movement, being Secretary of Club M and a delegate to the Confederated Council. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union and Chairman of the Garos Executive Committee of the Twentith Assembly destrict.

The other members of the Committee of Sey-Assembly district.
The other manufers of the Committee of Sevanty who have accepted office are William I., Strong, Charles H. T. Collis, and Everett P. Wheeler.

## Their Resignations Requested.

Corporation Councel Scott has requested the resignation of James J. Delany, an assistant, with a salary of \$4,000 a year; Thomas H. Cole-man, junior coststant, salary \$1,200, and Fran-cis A. McMutlin, junior law clerk, salary \$600.

REPUBLICAN PLACE HUNTERS. Cornelius N. Blies Refuses to Interceds for

the Boys of the Eleventh. If the Platt Republicans have cause for con plaint in that they have received nothing in the general distribution of places under the present municipal administration, they are not alone. Some of the Brookfield districts have been quite as badly served in this regard as have those the representatives of which stood by Edward Lauterbach in the contest for the Presi

dency of the County Committee. The Elsventh district is notable in this regard, It is true it beasts the Mayor's Secretary, Joh F. Hedges, and got the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen. In the matter of the dis-tribution of the little jobs, though, the Eleventh has been wofully left. The Eleventh is known as the silk stocking district, nevertheless it has a large body of poor voters, chiefly colored, who would like to be taken care of in minor places. All that the district can beast in the way of these thus far are two foremen in the Street Cleaning Department and an employee at \$2,50 a day in the Department of Public Works,

The young men who believe in the spoils dectrine came to the conclusion that the Eleventh district Republicans were getting left because had no leader to go to the front for them and demand patronage. Casting about for a

and demand patronage. Casting about for a man who could do this they pitched on Cornelius N. Bliss. They thought that Mr. Bliss's relations with the present municipal administration were so close that aimost anything he might ask would be conceded to him.

Mr. Bliss, however, very promptly told the committee that waited on him that he did not propose to help it in the way it wanted him to. He said that the constitution of the County Committee forbids the existence of an Assembly district leader or boss, and that there can be no patronage dispenser under it, except that the Chairmen of the election district associations are charged by it individually with the responsibility of looking out for the patronage of their district.

district.

The members of the committee told Mr. Bliss that there are thirty-six of these in the Eleventh Assembly district and 1.141 in the city, and that a single one could have no influence, while all of them together would simply overrun the Mayor and the heads of departments, and give those officials little time to attend to their public duties. Mr. Bliss was further informed that Columbus O. Johnson had agreed to act for his friends in the Twenty-seventh district, as has Alfred R. Page in the Twenty-eighth, and that the Platt lenders are adopting this system everywhere. Still, Mr. Bliss was obdurate and told the boys that they must shift for themselves.

The election district captains of the Eleventh are going to hold a meeting to-night, and there are likely to be some perthent inquiries made as to the reason for the failure of the Eleventh to get more jobs, and whether it is better in the long run to train with Cornellus N. Bliss or Thomas C. Platt. The members of the committee told Mr. Bliss

to get more jobs, and whether it is better in the long run to train with Cornelius N. Bliss or Thomas C. Platt.

Uncle George B. Deane with a delegation from the Ninth Assembly district, including the members of the County Committee from that district, State Committeeman John McKeever, and Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, called on Mayor Strong and made a round of the departments yesterday to let the wishes of the Republicans of old Greenwich be known. They got no chance to talk to the Mayor, but they did see Commissioners Brookfield and Waring, and told them that the Republican party furnished most of the votes that carried the last election, and if the voting strength of the party is to be maintained for reform the boys must get some of the places they fought for. They said that Grace and O'Brien Democrats in the Ninth had been getting places right along. Grace and O'Brien Democrats in the Ninth had been getting places right along.

Col. Waring said that he made no inquiry as to the politics of applicants for place in his department. All he required was that they should be well fitted for the post and not Tambary many.

should be well fitted for the post and not Tammany men.

"It seems to me that that involves an inquiry into their politics," suggested Dr. Hamilton Williams of the committee. "If you don't want Tammany men in the department, why don't you appoint Republicans, whose votes gave you the opportunity to put them out and who would like some encouragement to keep up the fight to keep them out?"

"Do you mean that the success of the Republican party is dependent, on office getting?" asked the Colonel.

The committee assured him that such is the fact and he responded that he did not believe a

committee assured him that such is the and he responded that he did not believe a

THE CAMPBELL-MINER CONTEST. Miner Claims the Exclusive Right to Offer Testimony for Forty Days.

A new phase developed yesterday in the legal proceedings by which Timothy J. Campbell seeks to oust Congressman Henry C. Miner of the Ninth Congress district from his seat in Congress. Mr. Campbell has been taking evidence before Notary Public Frank Spencer. who is the referee in the case, for some time

past. Lazarus Shapiro, notary for Harry Miner, turned up smiling in the offices of ex-Congressman John J. Adams, where the hearings have been held. He had with him the following for-mal protest which he presented to Notary Spen-

cer.

"I. Lazarus Shapiro, selected by Henry C. Miner, the contestee in this proceeding, to officiate with the officer selected by the contestant in the taking of depositions, do hereby protest against any depositions or testimony being taken to-day or at any time during a period of forty days from the 11th of March, 1845, for or on behalf of the contestant, upon the grounds that the time set to do has expired by law, and I berewith give notice that I shall devine to account that the time so to do has expired by law, and I herewith give netice that I shall decline to certify to any deposition taken to-day or during said above-mentioned period for or on behalf of the contestant upon the ground aforesaid, and for the further reason that the contestee has exclusive right for a period of forty days from March 11, 1895, to take deposition or testimony for or on his behalf. Lazance Shapiro."

Lawyer Howard P. Okie was not present, being detained in another case, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

Johnnie Simpson, who came into the office just as the proceedings were adjourned, said that the subpona issued for Harry Miner, and put into the hands of Angel Dennett of the Parkhurst society to serve, has not been served yet. It is expected that Campbell himself will be on hand on Monday, and will insist that the investigation shall go on and his witnesses be heard, despite the formal protest filed by Mr. Shapiro. herewith give notice that I shall decline to cer

## WARING DISCHARGES 74 MEN. Most of Them Tammany Men-Street Stabiling of Wagons Limited,

Seventy-four employees, understood to be hiefly Tammany men, were dismissed from the Department of Street Cleaning vesterday. Five of these men were drivers and the rest sweepers. It was said at the department that nearly every body suspected of "collusion with Tammany body suspected of "collusion with Tammany Hall to bring discredit upon the present Administration" had now been retired, and that "honest workers" had been got to fill the vacancies.

Among the appointments by Mr. Waring yesterially was that of another young woman. She is Miss Alice Wheat. She comes from Kensico, in Westchester county, and studied steadgraphy at Cooper Union. She passed a civil service examination last June, coming out second in the eligible list, with a percentage of 97.25. She supersedes Thomas H. Harrah, file clerk, who has found a better job. Mr. Harrah got a salary of \$1,300 under Commissioner Andrews, but was cut down to \$1,200 by Mr. Waring, and resigned. Miss Wheat is to get only \$750, although she is to perform the duties of Mr. Harrah, and is to do typewriting besides. She is the fourth woman clerk in Mr. Waring's office. The others are Mme. Carré, the private secretary, and Miss Lorenz and Miss Little, stenographers.

Mr. Waring issued yesterday a proclamation requiring all merchants and manufacturers and truckmen to stable their vehicles elsewhere than in the public streets. It was in the form of a letter to Rohe & Brother of 206 West Thirty-third street, who had applied for permission to have fifteen wagons stand in front of their premises at night. In refusing to grant the request Mr. Waring says that he will limit the issuing of permits for wagons to stand in the sirects to very poor dealers who need the use of delivery wagons they cannot afford to stable and to those licensed truckmen whose vehicles are in use only for public hire. He says that proper street cleaning requires the restriction. Hall to bring discredit upon the present Admin

Have a Grievance Against the Binine Club. The colored voters of the Eleventh Assembly district have a grievance against the Biaine Club, which has established itself in commodious quarters at 19 West Twenty-fourth street. Several colored men who thought their chance of preferment when the prizes of office chance of preferment when the prizes of office came to be distributed in the district would be greated enhanced thereby, sought membership in the ciul, and were promptly informed that the organization was a white man's club, and that the colored men must flock by themselves. This they have proceeded to do under the leadership of Edward S. How, the colored delegate from the district in the County Committee.

They are now busy circulating a story to the effect that President Charles Hanson of the flaine Club, who is looking for a good place, lives at 32 Halzey street, Brooklyn.

#### Peal the Loss of Patrauage Keenly. An effort was made at a meeting of the Ro

publican election district chairmen of the Percuty-fifth Assembly district, held at ? to consure lir. Paimer and the other delegates to the County Committee for having made a mistake in voting for Lauterbach, who had none, instead of Brookfield, who had all the patronage of the Public Works Department to dispense, It was defeated by the close vote of 11 to 12. East Ninety-sixth atrest, on Wednesday night,

THE BLUE LAW WIPED OUT.

CONNECTICUT'S LEGISLATURE RE-PEALS A FAMOUS STATUTE.

The Old Engelment Regarding Sabbath Day

Breaking and Punishment Done Away With, and Only One Voice in the Senate Heard in Protest-New Legislation. HARTFORD, March 13. The present Consectiont Legislature has repeated the old Sunday "blue law," under which, at various times, prosecutions have been made for the most trivial offences. The bill repealing the old law was drawn by Representative Southworth of outhington. It so happens that it Southington last fall prosecutions were made under this law. barber was pounced upon for keeping his shop open on Sundays, livery stables were shut up, candy kitchens were closed, and the sale of Sunday newspapers was prohibited. This State of affairs continued for several Sundays, the backbone of the Sunday boycott being a determined clergyman. Southington's experience was duplicated in Hartford for a time last summer, when the drug and tobacco stores were prevented from selling tobacco and cigars until after sunset. There was also an aggressive

This troublesome law, which alleged refermers have found so convenient, occupies only six lines in the statute book. It is section 689, and rends:

When any Justice of the Peace shall have personal knowledge that any person is guilty of drunkenness. profane awearing, cursing, or Sabbath breaking, such knowledge shall be sufficient evidence for such Justice of the Peace to render judgment against him, without previous complaint and warrant, baving first caused such person to be brought before him.

The obsequies over this old law were brief.

raised his voice in opposition to the repeal. length in favor of repealing the law. Mr. Newton of New Haven opposed the repeal of the law, saying that this was the last of the old blue laws and its good had been tested by long use. Judge Roraback said that it was unjust and unfair that any man could be convicted of crime merely on personal knowledge. A fair trial should be guaranteed to every man. Mr. Southworth of Southington, the father of the bill also advocated the passage of the bill. He objected to any one being amenable to the whim of a courtry Justice as to what constituted Sabbath breaking. No one man should be allowed to onstitute himself an expounder of the law. Mr. Judson of Stratford urged the passage of the bill. Power of this sort was too autocratic. The Rev. Offs Range of Guilford moved the previous question, and the bill was passed.

This constituted the fureral service, and it turns out that the tears shed by Representative Newton of New Haven, who spoke against wibing the old law off the slate were, of the crocodile variety. He went to Mr. Southworth after the vote and apologized, saying that it seemed to him that any law which had been on the statute books as long as 200 years "ought to have at least a decent funeral sermon preached over it."

The name "blue laws" is a misnomer. There are no such laws or code of laws. There are on the statute books of all the States which composed the original colonies laws which interfered more or less with the private life, religious conduct, and even the dress of citizens, but they were no more vigorous or inquisitorial in Connecticut than in other States. The "blue" bill. Power of this sort was too autocratic.

but they were no more vigorous or inquisitorial n Connecticut than in other States. The "blue" aws of the New Haven colony had a Boswell in Samuel Peters, who satirized unmercifully the printive laws of his native State. The worst of these inquisitorial laws has now become, by the action of the General Assembly, a dead etter. tter. This Legislature has had some peculiar bills

This Legislature has had some peculiar bills to consider, and has enacted some into law. Hereafter the penalty for docking a horse's tail will be a year in jail or a fine of \$300.

The inevitable Theatre Hat bill came under an act entitled "The proper safety and comfort of audiences in places of public entertainments." The bill provided that the theatre attendant who found a big hat in front of him obstructing his view of the stage could get his money back from the theatre manager. There was a penalty of \$25 where the manager refused to refund the money. This bill was knocked out. Representative George M. Clark introduced a bill compelling the naming of infants by the third day after their birth; also a bill to abolish the entire National Guard. But the chief bill of this kind has actually been passed, "preventing the taking of trout from brooks less than six inches long, and providing that the possession of any such in a basket shall be sufficient evidence to convict." Those who question the sagacity of the legislators of 200 years ago, it is said, might find promising material for criticism in this Legislature.

## DETECTIVE NUGENT'S DANGER. Attacked with a Big Knife by Milkman

Henry Egert. Peter Adrian, a Tremont peddler, stopped on his way home last night to get a drink in a saloon at Kingsbridge road and the Southern

Boulevard. While he was inside about twenty boys got neighborhood, finally leaving the horse tied in front of Adrian's home. Among the boys was Henry Egert, 12 years old, a son of a milkman who lives at Kingsbride road and Taylor avenue Adrian learned that this boy had been the eader of the others and made a complaint against him at the Tremont police station. Detective Peter Nugent was sent to investigate the case. Nugent went directly to the boy's house. When the boy's father opened the door Nugent told his business. At the first mention of a possibility of the arrest of his boy. Egert flew into a rage. He ran across the room, and saizing a large knife started for the detective. Nugent stepped back a pace, drew his revolver, and in two seconds Egert was looking into its barrel. At the sight of the pistol his rage cooled, and he was brought to see the necessity of giving himself up. He was hand-cuffed, and, with his son and the knife, was taken to the Tremont station.

Adrian refused to make a complaint against the younger Egert when he found he was only a boy. The father was however, locked up, and will be brought to the Morrisania Court this morning to answer for a felonious assault. ective Peter Nugent was sent to investigate the

# AMUSEMENTS.

#### Third Performance of "Slegfried" at the Metropolitan.

The third performance of "Siegfried," which was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was brilliant in execution, and differed in no essential particular from the two preceding representations, except as regards the first cave scene, which was new and a decided improvement upon former settings. The forge was enlarged and more varied in its details, and a beautiful vista of woodland with blue sky showing bevista of woodland with blue sky showing between interlacing boughs was introduced at the
left of the stage.

Alvary was in good voice, and even more than
usually energetic in action. Repeated hearings of "Siegfried" confirm the impression
that the opera is one especially for the student and earnest centemplator of music. The
absence of woman characters gives somewhat of
sombre monotony to the work. The music, teo,
is thicker and more complicated to the square
inch than any of Wagner's compositions outside
of "Tristan and Isolde" and "Die Meistersinger."
The orchestra last evening was sometimes a
little rough and often a triffe too loud.

#### Anton Hegner's Hecital. The first Hegner violoncello recital was given

yesterday afternoon in the music salon of the Hotel Waldorf. Mr. Hegner's afternoon proved an agreeable one to his fashionable audience. He played many compositions of his own, as well as a large concerto by Gotterman, which was the work of paramount importance on the rogramme, and some attractive little morecour programme, and some attractive little morrount by the capable writer for 'cello, David Popper, Mr. Hegner performs with a buoyancy and brithancy of touch that are extremely attractive, itis rendering of Schubert's charming and humorous bit of musical description called "The Boc" was laghty reliabled by the audience. Herr Fischer sang songs of the most purely melodious character, "Entirement," by Bessauer, "Der Schonste Engel," by Graben-Hoffmann, and the like.

## Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M. 2 35, 35 and 35 South Fifth avenue, Gillis & collegan, damage \$75,000; 6:50, 218 Sixth street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castorie.

a mare slight and West Twenty seventh street, Wil-lam Mesh damage triffing, 10-40, as East Fourth druct, Addiph Lyons, Samage \$30.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Oyal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

POLICE BILLS OF THE TEN.

Proposed Substitutes for the Lexow Mensures.

The Committee of Ten appointed by Chairman Charles Stewart Smith of the Cooper Union meeting held to protest against the Lexow Poice bills, met at the City Club last night and made public the two measures which it proposes to substitute for the Lexow bills.

In the first place, it is proposed to separate the

Bureau of Elections from the Police Department and to create a Board of Election. The principal features of this measure, which was drawn by T. D. Kenneson, have already been published in THE SUN. It is the Police Reorganization bill drafted by L. L. Delafield, which contains the interesting features of the proposed laws. This bill would legislate out of office the present Commissioners and Superintendent of Police on Aug. 1, 1895. It provides for the appointment in their stead of a single Commissioner of Police and a Chief of Police, both to be appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner is to hold office until the second Monday of January, 1898, when his successor may be appointed for a term of two years. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed at \$7,500. He is subject to removal like other heads of departments. During his absence or illness the Mayor is empowered to designate

heads of departments. During his absence or illness the Mayor is empowered to designate some other member of the Police Department to act in his stead.

The first Chief of Police to be appointed used not be a member of the force. His successors, however, must be. He can be removed only for cause, and it he is not removed or does not resign, his term of office will expire on the second Monday of January after he becomes 60 years of sge. His salary is fixed at \$10,000 a year. He may appoint a deputy chief from any of his subordinates above the rank of Sergeant, who will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year while so acting. He may also appoint six inspectors at salaries not to exceed \$1,500: Captains not to exceed 1 for every 50 patrolmen, that is, about 75, about four times as many Sergeants, not to exceed 40 detective Sergeants; police surgeons not in excess of 22 in number, and all the patrolmen and doormen. His selections, however, must be made from civil service eligible lists. The salary of the Captains is fixed at \$2,750 a year, that of sergeants and detective sergeants at \$2,000, and there are five grades of patrolmen, with salaries ranging down from \$1,400 to \$1,000 a year. A rodndsman may be appointed from any grade, and, while serving as such, will receive \$100 additional a year.

It is proposed on Jan. 1 to merge the present

may be appointed from any grade, and, while serving as such, will receive \$100 additional a year.

It is proposed on Jan. 1 to merge the present park police with the municipal police, the officers and members of that force to be graded as are the officers and patrolmen of the present force. The Uniet of Police will thereafter assign members of the municipal force to police the parks as requested by the Board of Park Commissioners.

The disciplinary power of the Chief of Police is increased by according him authority to assign all members of the force as pleases him, and to punish by suspension minor breaches of disciplina. The Commissioner of Police has six months within which to remove and replace any or all of the clerks not members of the uniform force employed in the department. The Chief of Police is required to cocoperate with the Board of Election provided for in the other bill by furnishing two policemen for every polling place in the city on registry and election days, and it is specially provided that none of these policemen shall have been assigned to duty in the precinct where he is employed for election purposes for one year before such employment. The Commissioner and the Chief are empowered jointly to adopt rules and reculations for the government of the force, which will only become effective, however, when the Mayor shall approve them.

One section of the proposed bill is devoted to a prohibition against the Commissioner or any member of the police force joining any political club or association. Conviction of violation of this provision means a forfeiture of the Commissioner's place and the dismissal of a member of the uniformed force.

The bill is like that of the Parkhurst society in regard to the cital bill shape to refer the year of the park uniformed force.

missioner's place and the dismissal of a member of the uniformed force.

The bill is like that of the Parkhurst society in regard to the establishment of a court to try delinquent members of the force. This court is to be composed of three lawyersof ten years' practice at salaries of \$5,000 a year. They are called Judges, and one is to be designated by the Mayor as a Chief Judge. The first Judges are to be appointed for terms of four, seven, and ten years respectively. Their successors are to be appointed for full terms of ten years. This court is empowered to appoint a clerk and assistant clerk, two stenographers, and two attendants, at salaries to be fixed by the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police is required to execute the judgments of the court. The noice pension fund is provided for in this wise: The Commissioner of Police, the Chief Judge of the Court of Police, and the City Chamberlain are to be created trustees of the fund, of which the Chamberlain is to be ex officio Treasurer. There is a provision providing for the merging of the park police.

When the big increase in the number of Captains and Sergeants is considered, as well as the reseason of a contraction of a considered, as well as the tains and Sergeants is considered, as well as the creation of a costly court of police, the taxpay-ers will discover that they can't get reform for

## A TELLER ARRESTED.

L. A. Tracy of the Hartford Security Com-pany Charged with Embezzlement. HARTFORD, March 13.- Louis A. Tracy, Secretary and teller of the Security Company, was arrested this morning, charged with having embezzled \$9,700 from the company. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow. He was followed to his office to-day by Policeman O'Malley, who had a warrant charging embezzlement on two counts. His request that his wife and brother be sent for was granted before he was taken to the station house. Then he answered the regular ques-

for was granted before he was taken to the station house. Then he answered the regular questions, while his wife stood by sobbing. It is asserted that by bogus checks and memoranda he has embezzied nearly \$10,000. It is thought that this has been going on for several years, but just how long is not known. Tracy is now holding his second term as chief consul of the Connecticut division, L. A. W. He has been President of the Hartford Wheel Club and is well known by Connecticut wheelmen. His arrest was a great surprise.

L'uner Tracy's Presidency several noted bicycle meets occurred here. He personally managed the big tournaments of 1887, '88, '89, and in this way eame in centact with bicycle men all over the country, most of whom he counted as his personal friends. Mrs. Tracy was Mary A. Swift, a teacher in the Brown School and a sister of John Swift, the murderer, who was hanged about five years ago.

At that time her name was on every tongue on account of her efforts to have the death sentence of her brother commuted by the Legislature. She met personally every member of the Legislature, and finally, by her individual efforts, brought the Legislature around to commuting her brother's sentence to imprisonment for life, Gov, itulkeley vetoed the act, and the Legislature was at one time President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hank, and served a term of years in State prison for being a defaulter.

Bavid Wolle Bruce Dead.

## David Wolfe Bruce Dead.

David Wolfe Bruce died at his home, 810 Fifth avenue, yesterday. He was 71 years old. Mr. Bruce was a nephew of George Bruce, the type founder, who died in 1866, and whose firm is still extant in New York, although no Bruces are now partners in it.

David Wolfe Bruce had been in had health for many years, and it was said that his mind was affected by illness. He was arrested on April 16, 1893, in a raid on the flat house at 238 Sixth avenue, where he was found in a room with ten women. with ten women.

He was a first consin of the late Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, having been a trustee of Miss Wolfe's estate and a beneficiary under the will, He was a very wealthy man. He belonged to the Union and Grolier clubs.

## No Cause for Hartman's Salelde,

Philip C. Hartman of 265 Grand avenue Brooklyn, claimed vesterday the property of his Brookiya, claimed yesterday the projecty of his brother, Hudson C. Hartman, who committed swickle in Central Park on March 3. The sui-chic axis student in a Philadelphia dental col-lege. He killed himself because he thought he had failed to pass an examination. On the day after his death a report was mailed to him an-mouncing that he had passed successfully.

### Hanged Himself in the Woods. The body of Otto Schlenker, a harnessmaker

of Bergenline avenue, Cottenburg, was found hanging in the woods near Fairview, N.J., yes-terday. Schlichker was dispeased for toni-payment of rent a week ago. He leaves a widow and two children.

Rumors About the Book Board, The very latest run, or regarding the new Book Board makes F. B. Thurber, Mugwump Democrat, and Thomas Wright, a Harlem Republican, members of the floard. Mr. Wright is a mem-ber of the commission firm of Wright & Wissor of 15 Harrison street.

Col. William Moore died at his home in Walpole, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Devonshire, England, fifty-seven years ago, and when a very young man came to this country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in the Sixty-second New York Regiment. He served during the entire peninsular campaign under Mc-Clellan, and was in nearly every battle of any importance during that campaign, and in all of those in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, from Williamsburg to the Wilderness. After the war he engaged in the piano business, and later went to Colorado, About nine years ago he reëntered the piano business in Boston. He was twice elected Mayor of Idahe Springs, Col., and was for two years a mem-ber of the Governor's staff of that State.

ber of the Governor's staff of that State.

Robert William Dale, the preacher, author, and lecturer, is dead in England. He was born in London in 1829, and was graduated at the University of London in 1833. He began his ministry at Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in 1853. For seven years he edited the Congregationalist, and he was the author of many works on theological subjects. In 1877 he delivered at Yale College a series of lectures on preaching, being the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beccher lectureship, and in the same year he received from Yale the degree of D. D. The lectures have since been published both in England and in America. In 1883 he received from Glasgow the degree of LL.D. Dr. Dale took an active part in Nonconformist controversies and liberal political movements.

Oscar Chittenden died yesterday morning at

formist controversies and liberal political movements.

Oscar Chittenden died yesterday morning at his home, 1,117 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, in his oftil year. He was the son of George Chittenden, a paper manufacturer at Hudson, N. Y. The manufacture of paper in that section of the State was carried on for generations by Mr. Chittenden's ancestors. Mr. Chittenden was born in Hudson, and succeeded to his father's business. He came to New York many years ago, and went into business in Fulton street. Afterward he embarked in the real estate business in Brooklyn. Three years ago he became ill of rheumatism, from which he never recovered. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The interment will be in the family plot at Hudson on Saturday morning.

George B. Roe, a life-long resident and prominent business man of Flushing, died yesterday, morning from paralysis. He was born June 16, 1820, and at an early age was left an orphan. He entered the grocery business in 1807, and after several years spent as a travelling salesman he organized the firm of George B. Hoe & Co, to deal in lumber. The firm is still in business. Mr. Roe was for several years a village trustee and Village Clerk, and he was for many years superintendent of the Flushing cemetery. In his younger days he was Captain of the Hamilton Rifles, and was a member of the Hamilton Rifles, and was a member of the Hamilton Rifles, and was a member of the Hamilton Rifles, and three children survive him.

Fellow. A widow and three children survives him.

James Hill Conway Myers, better known as "Conny Myers," a young man who for several years past had been connected with various minstrel and dramatic enterprises, died in Richmond, Va., on Tussday. He was well known in New York and Philadelphia. Young Myers was highly connected. A fortune was left him some time ago, but most of the money was so bequeathed that the beneficiary could not dispose of it. A bout two months ago Mr. Myers procured a license for his marriage to Miss ideraldine Lightfoot, a strikingly handsome young lady from Culpeper county, but he failed to appear at the time fixed for the ceremony.

John F. Sweeney, who died at his home, 273 East Broadway on Tuesday, was reared in the shadow of the old mechanics' bell, and for nearly half a century he had been a well-known east sider. He was graduated from the old Fifth street school in 1848, and was one of the founders of the School Association. Mr. Sweeney was a butcher. He began his business carer with Samuel P. Patterson in Avenue D. He was 56 years old at the time of his death.

Lewis Chandler, a real estate broker at 64

was 56 years old at the time of his death.
Lewis Chandler, a real estate broker at 64
Cedar street, died at his home, 418 West
Twenty-third street, on Tuesday. He was born
in this State, and was for many years engaged
in business in the western part of the State.
About thirty years ago he came to this city and
joined the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co., with
whom he had been connected ever shoe. He
had been in falling health for a tong time. He
leaves a widow.

Mrs. Catherine C. Whitridge, widow of Mr.

Mrs. Catherine C. Whitridge, widow of Mr. John Whitridge of Baitimore, died yesterday aged 94. She was the daughter of the late Mrs. William Morris of New York and sister of the late Gen. William Lee Morris, who was prominently identified with the earlier history of New York.

Charles E. Wise, the artist and aeronaut, died of pneumonia, at Jenkintown, Pa, on Tuesday, aged 59. He was the son of Prof. John Wise, and for forty-two years was engaged with and for forty-two years was engaged with aeronautical experiments and meteorological investigation. He was the engineer of the balloon Charles A. Baker, for Charles A. Baker, for many years cashier of the First National Bank of Plattsburgh, N. Y., died vesterday, aged 55 years.

#### esterday, ag JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Noyes will case was settled resterday by the legates agreeing to give the disinherited son, E. Herbert Noyes of Milford, Pa., a share of the settate.

John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the Federation, cabled yesterday to the trustees of the Federation, canaking the amount remitted since Jan. 1, 25,000, C. B. Rhigeway, an agent for S. Liebman of do Duane freet, while reading a newspaper in the Waverley lotel at 352 Eighth avenue yesterday, fell to the floor ad died. Judgments of absolute divorce were granted vester-day by Judge McAdam to Minnie Hayes from Charles E. Hayes and to Charles F. Cromwell from Elizabeth

Cromwell.

Judge Ingraham denied yesterday Thomas C. Deremus's application for an injunction to restrain the Stock Exchange from selling his seat, for which he paid \$43,110. paid \$63,110.

The Federal Grand Jury for the March term was sworn in yesterday before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court, John H. Walker, merchant, of 16 Reade street was made foreman.

Ageneral strike of members of the Swiss Embroiderers Union in New York and Brooklyn took place yesterday against a reduction in wages of from a to 15 per cent. About 150 men stopped work. John T. Cuming has been appointed Custodian of Morigages and Titles in the Comptroller's office. The sureties on his bond are Dock Commissioner White and James R. Cuming. The bond is for \$5,000.

It was said at Henry George's home, \$27 East Nine-teenth street, yesterday, that he had as yet heard nothing directly concerning the £4,000 allexed to have been left to him by the late S. M. Burrenghs, who died at Mente Carlo on Feb. 6.

Deen left to min by the state S. M. Burrengs, was dear Monte Carlo on Feb. 6.

The East River Savings Hank, which has been located for over a quarter of a century at 3 Chambers street, is going to move to 10s Park row for the present. The old bank building will be pulled down and a new one put up. The new structure will be four stories in height.

John Gordon, a Fourteenth district Republican, has secured the contract for trucking in connection with the removal of street encumbrances by the Superintendent of Theombrances in the Department of Public Works. The contract is understood to be worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

A butgment by default was entered against the New

Works. The sentract is understood to be worth from \$5,000 to \$4,000 a year.

A judgment by default was entered against the New York Electrical Engineering Contiants of \$7 Pearl street for \$67,857,12 in fave of Wareham & Hughes, contractors. The following was for a balance claimed to be due for mulding a tradey line in the townships of \$8. Clair, Millim, and Haidwin, fra.

Dr. Robert Berlinger, 32 years old, a German physician at 144 Broome street, was locked up in the Tairstiff street station last night for performing an operation on Mrs. Annie Lefkowitz, 25 years old, wife of alaider at 1888 bests ascence. The woman incrimated him in an ante-mostem statement made to Coroner Fitzpatrick. Her condition is critical.

Judge Patterson of the supreme Court vesterday appointed Thomas P. Wickes receiver of the individual property of Coffin & Stanton, bankers and brokers, in the supplementary proceedings brought by the Bank of Huntington, W. Va. which obtained a judgment for \$3.17 against the firm. Seeman Erit was appointed besides Court lost October.

# **Scott's Emulsion**

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anamic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

Dun't be persuaded to take a substitue! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggiste. 50c and \$1.